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Paranoia, by R. PERCY SMITH. *Jour. of Mental Science*, Oct., 1904.

A comprehensive review and admirable criticism on the ever-perplexing "paranoia question," which will repay careful reading.

Autointoxication Psychosen, von E. MEYER. *Archiv. f. Psychiatrie*, Bd. 39. H. 1.

The anatomical changes strikingly resembled those observed by Bonhoeffer in *delirium tremens* (axonal reaction).

Bibliographie der Gesammten Wissenschaftlichen Literatur über den Alkohol und den Alkoholismus, von DR. MED. E. ABBERHALDEN. Urban und Schwarzenberg, Berlin, 1904. pp. 504.

A very comprehensive bibliography of everything pertaining to the alcohol question, from the chemical, physiological, pathological, psychological and sociological standpoint. It should be in the hands of every scientific worker.

Zur Pathogenese der Tay-Sachs'schen Amaurotischen Idiotie, von KARL SCHAFFER. *Neurol. Centralblatt*, May 1 and 16, 1905.

The author describes peculiar histological findings in an autopsy on a case of amaurotic family idiocy, a disease type which occurs almost exclusively in Jewish children and is characterized by idiocy, spastic paralysis and blindness, with an early lethal outcome. Sachs had previously described the degeneration of the cortical cells. In Schaffer's case there were noted peculiar ampulla-like and balloon shaped swellings on the basal dendrites of the large pyramids of the central convolutions. The glia cells were hypertrophied and the Betz cells were swollen with a disturbance of their fibrillar arrangement, while in the anterior horn cells, the fibrils had fallen to pieces and were gathered in fragments around the nucleus. The author looks upon the process as an "*Aufbrauch Krankheit*" in the sense of Edinger. The illustrations that accompany the paper show these peculiar swellings of the dendrites in an admirable manner.

Zur Auffassung Gewisser Symptome der Dementia Praecox, von E. STRANSKY. *Neurol. Centralblatt*, Dec., 1904.

One of the fundamental characteristics of dementia praecox, not pathognomonic of the disease, but occurring most frequently in it, is the loss of the inner unity of the understanding and the will. Especially marked seems to be the altered relation between the disturbances of the understanding and the corresponding affective states, so that there is a sort of a sejunction in the sense of Wernicke. The author gives in great detail a case which showed a peculiar confusion and disorientation, with random replies, peculiar aimless actions and finally a mild grade of deterioration. Even a summary of the case would exceed the limits imposed by a review. On account of the theft of which the patient was guilty, simulation was strongly suspected, but such thefts are a very prominent and early symptom in hebephrenia and general paralysis. Hysterical manifestations were shown by the random replies. Emotion was absent and the memory for the initial stage was hazy. From the very beginning the most prominent disturbance was in the inner unity, which immediately suggested a katatonic disease and spoke against amentia as well as simulation. The peculiar asymbolia and apraxia also pointed to katatonia. The case was a typical example of the loss of the inner unity of the mind, which the author calls intrapsychic inco-ordination or intrapsychic ataxia. The paper is an example of the minute clinical analysis of the German psychiatrists.